

Appeals Court Hears 2 Cases On Segregation

Colored Petitioners Seek Reversals to Open White Schools

The United States Court of Appeals today heard oral arguments in two cases to abolish race segregation in Washington's public schools and permit colored children to attend white schools.

The issue was brought before the court in appeals from two adverse decisions by District Court in cases involving students at Browne Junior High School, Twenty-fourth street and Benning road N.E.

The first appeal was made on behalf of Marguerite Daisy Carr, through her father, James C. Carr, who had sued Supt. of Schools Hobart M. Corning. The second appeal was brought by the Parent-Teacher Association of Browne Junior High School and individual parents and students against the Board of Education. Dr. Corning, First Assistant Supt. Corning C. Wilkinson.

Lawyers for the Carr girl contended the principal of the Eliot Junior High School, for white children, had no legal right to exclude her solely on the basis of color, when she applied for admission to Carr's school. Carr's father, James C. Carr, said she appealed to the Board of Education to eliminate the present double shift at Browne, but this was not done.

Legal Authority Challenged.
Her lawyers contended today that a 4½-hour day school session is not a full school day as required by the District Code, and that she was entitled to attend school from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m.

In establishing separate school systems here for white and colored, the board has exceeded the authority Congress gave it, as the power to segregate is a legislative function, they asserted.

Miss Carr and her father are represented by Attorneys Austin L. Pickling, U. Simpson Tate, Leon A. Ransom and James Wright.

The court was advised by the Board of Education that the position that by regulation it set up separate schools for white and colored, but that the board did this without authority.

Legislation Pointed Out.
Congress also passed separate schools for the races and it must do this by specific legislation and so direct the Board of Education, the court was advised.

The board's position was laid before the court by principal Assistant Corporation Counsel Chester H. Gray and Assistant Corporation Counsel Milton D. Korman.

They argued that the judgment of District Court in overruling Miss Carr's motion for summary judgment should be upheld; District Court's ruling upheld as correct, and the case dismissed.

The court was informed by counsel for the District government that the situation has changed since the judgment of District Court was rendered, because a new elementary school in the general area of Browne has made additional school space available. They declared every colored junior high student in the public schools of the District was provided a full single-shift school session from 9 a.m. to 3 p.m. daily.

No Change in Laws Seen.
They also argued that the 1901 Code of Laws for the District did not change prior laws directing separate schools for white and colored children be set up in the District. Further, they argued, the Board of Education has provided no specific schedules to accommodate pupils who would otherwise be excluded from schools due to excess enrollments.

The District Government spokesmen told the court that the power of Congress to provide separate schools for white and colored children in the District has been settled by a prior decision of the Appeals Court in the case of *Miss Carr v. Board of Education*, 36 Appeals D. C. 50.

In the second case the pupils' parents and the PTA also asked the Appeals Court to reverse a District Court finding against them and allow colored children to enter white schools.

Mr. Gray and Mr. Korman represented the board and the school officials in this case, while those appearing were represented by Attorneys Beyerly V. Lawson, Jr., Charlotte R. Pinkett, Aubrey E. Robinson, Jr., and Miss Marjorie A. McKenzie.

The two cases were heard at the same time by Judges Henry W. Edgerly, Bennett Champ Clark and E. Barrett Prettyman.

Assignment Fought.
Last January, the pupils, parents and PTA members sought an injunction unsuccessfully in District Court to restrain school authorities from assigning to elementary schools colored pupils accredited to Browne Junior High.

They also wanted the court to compel the authorities to permit colored pupils to enroll in and attend white schools.

The spokesmen for Browne argued the right to an equal education and the right of parents to direct their children are civil rights guaranteed and protected by the Federal Constitution. They said they are entitled to the full enjoyment of these rights, specifically including the use of public school facilities, presently existing and available, without regard to race or color.

They also informed the court that denial of this right solely on account of race or color by the Board of Education and the trial court violates the due process clause of the fifth amendment, and is contrary to the public policy of the United States and its treaty obligations.

Acts of Congress Cited.
The District's lawyers, on behalf of the board and the school authorities, told the court that Congress in exercising exclusive legislative authority over the District has established a law providing for many years made provision for a system of separate schools for white and colored children here. The Government's lawyers contended that the court was being asked in these cases to direct

Who Pays the Bill?

Lack of 'Indigent' Definition Hits District Hospitals Hard

(See Editorial—"Defining Medical Indigency"—on Page A-10.)

By George Beveridge

A District resident, out of a job, is hit by a taxicab at a downtown intersection. His leg is broken. Bystanders help lift the man into the cab. He is rushed to Emergency Hospital for treatment.

Who pays his bill?
The District government, which has a contract with Emergency and eight other hospitals to pay for treating residents, emergency indigent patients, refuses to pay. The reason is that the man has an equity of \$550 in a small home.

The Community Chest Federation helps pay hospitals for treating low-income patients. But its fund drive has failed. Its current hospitalization funds are running out. It also expects the District to pay for indigent patients. So the hospital simply doesn't get paid.

The same man, rushed to tax-supported Gallinger Hospital, is admitted at once. He pays a small amount if he is able. If not, he gets free care.

\$150 a Month Top.
A Washington man, with a wife and two children, has a monthly income of \$155. He is injured in an accident. An ambulance takes him to emergency hospital. The District won't pay anything toward his treatment, because he makes more than \$150 a month.

The same man is admitted to Gallinger Hospital. And even if his income is as high as \$250 a month, the District stands the expense of treatment. But the Hospital Permit Bureau makes an arrangement with the patient to pay what the bureau determines he can afford to pay.

Before last July, the District had an agreement with only three hospitals. Then, as now, it paid only for emergency patients who had lived in the District for a year. But it accepted responsibility for these patients, even if they could pay only a part of their hospital costs. The family income standards used to determine eligibility for District responsibility at Gallinger were adopted by the permit bureau to determine eligibility at the three private hospitals because no other standards had been specified.

Order of Congress.
Congress ordered the District, beginning in July, however, to extend the contracts to nine private, non-profit hospitals here, paying up to \$9 for each day of bed care.

Almost immediately, Health Department officials said, the District Building directed that the Hospital Permit Bureau stop making part-pay collections from these emergency, resident, indigent patients. The result is that the bureau, since July, has paid hospitals only for treating patients whose incomes are below the absolute minimum standards used to determine indigency at Gallinger.

A more important result, officials feel, is that under the sudden, rapid change in policy, the bureau is unable to make up a part of anticipated claims on a \$680,000 appropriation Congress gave the District for the purpose.

A September, 1946, Commissioners' order bars District residents from getting ordinary medical care at Gallinger, if they own as much as \$500 in property. It specifically allows patients owning that much property to get care, however, if they enter the hospital as emergency patients. But the District will not pay private hospitals for giving such care, even in emergencies.

Emergency Cases.
Another inconsistency is that indigent patients who live outside the District also can get free care at Gallinger in emergency cases, although officials believe the city should not be responsible for such persons.

The city will pay the nine private hospitals for treating these emergency, nonresident patients if they are taken to the hospital in a District-owned ambulance or one sent by the District Emergency Ambulance Service. But it will not pay for such patients conveyed by any other means.

The Health Department, meanwhile, has proposed two fundamental changes in the present policies to bring them into line with what officials believe to be the intent of Congress. Both points have met stiff opposition at the District Building.

The first proposes that the \$500 property equity limit be modified. It recommends that patients affected by the limit be barred from free medical care but that they pay

what the permit bureau determines they can afford.

The second proposes that the permit bureau be able to declare as eligible for District payment to hospitals those patients who fall within whatever income ranges determine eligibility at Gallinger. This simply would place eligibility on the same basis the permit bureau used before July.

Changes Proposed.
The department proposed at the same time that the 1946 income ranges for determining eligibility be changed in accordance with increased living costs.

At the base of most of the policy changes and conflicts, however, is the fact that the Commissioners have given neither the hospitals nor the Health Department a clear-cut definition of what they should mean by the term "indigent."

The new contracts leave the definition largely up to the 1946 order or to future amendments to it. In a letter to the Commissioners, Health Officer George C. Ruhland wrote that "it is imperative that Commissioners' orders clearly define standards to be used in determining indigency."

Commissioner Guy Mason has told reporters that patients above the minimum income standards who are able to pay part of their expenses are all outside the meaning of the word "indigent." To pay hospitals for treating them, he contends, would require new legislation.

Yet the District paid three hospitals last year for treating such patients.

Definition Called For.
Mr. Mason has asked the Corporation Counsel to study the entire matter and come up with a definition of indigency. Meanwhile, this is the strange situation that exists: The new contracts order private hospitals to collect from patients whatever they can and to turn the money over to the District. But the permit bureau is refusing to certify for District payment any patients who can pay anything at all toward their hospital bills.

Shuttlebus passengers already have signed and returned the long-delayed contracts because they desperately need the claims they have filed during the last few months to pay their own creditors. But in signing the agreements, the hospitals have been forced to protest against present policies.

The Hospital Council of the National Capital Area, in a letter to the Commissioners, expressed the view that "indigents" should include low-income patients, even if they pay part of their bills.

Letter to City Heads.
Daniel W. O'Donoghue, Jr., attorney who represented the hospitals in appearances before Congress several months ago, endorsed Dr. Ruhland's proposals in effect and asked that the District define "indigent" person as meaning a "medically indigent person." In returning signed contracts from Providence Hospital, Mr. O'Donoghue wrote to the city heads:

"I think it is now generally realized that an employed person, making enough to pay rent, buy food and clothes for his family, may, when illness strikes, be just as indigent (so far as having anything to pay for hospitalization is concerned) as the public assistance case, whose rent and subsistence is being paid for by the Board of Public Welfare."

"The fact that such employed persons may be able and willing to contribute 50 cents towards the cost of a clinic visit or a few dollars towards the heavy cost of hospital care would not mean to make him any the less deserving or less entitled . . . to tax-financed hospital aid than the public assistance case."

"I think you will agree that the community has an equal interest in seeing that such a patient is not denied the hospital services he needs, whether he goes to Gallinger or is brought to a voluntary hospital as an emergency case, and that in the latter case the private hospital should be reimbursed from the funds provided by Congress for this purpose."

Parkers Double Fringe Lot Use In Yule Rush

Sponsors Optimistic; Howat Seeks Extension Of Six-Month Test

The brightest report to date on Washington's experimental fringe parking project came today with the approaching peak of the pre-Christmas shopping rush.

Nearly double the number of shoppers have been using the system since Thanksgiving, as compared with the daily average up till then, officials disclosed.

This fact brought the first optimistic predictions from sponsors of the project since its slow start on September 20.

Howat "Well Satisfied."

P. Y. K. Howat, originator of the plan, said he was well satisfied with the results and now expects to "do all I can" to see that the system is continued beyond its six-month trial period. Mr. Howat is chairman of the District Motor Vehicle Parking Agency.

And officials of the parking agency, reporting an intensive opinion survey now underway, said the first answers show users "in general" are "very well pleased" with the set-up and a number of new patrons intend to keep using it.

Features of the system are two so-called "fringe" parking lots, located within easy access of downtown shopping district and linked by a shuttlebus line operated by Capital Transit Co. For 25 cents, shoppers may park their cars for five hours at either lot, then ride to F street, at the regular fare, and to principal stores and other establishments.

One lot, connected with the regular parking facility near the Municipal Center, is at Fourth street and Constitution avenue N.W. The other, somewhat smaller, is a new area opened near the Heurich Brewery at Twenty-fifth and E streets N.W. They are open from 9:30 a.m. to 6:30 p.m.

Statistical Picture.
This was the statistical picture that brought official optimism today:

More than 400 shoppers now are using the fringe parking lots on most days—double the average of the first weeks and eight times more than the first day.

On one day, more than 875 cars were parked in the two lots. That was the day after Thanksgiving, a holiday Friday, which brought the first Christmas-shopping rush and the peak day for parking customers so far. But last Saturday also was a heavy day—726 parkers were counted.

Shuttlebus passengers also have increased, although they still lag behind the number of parked automobiles. More than 250 riders boarded the buses at the two lots, on the average, each day last week—over a third more than the pre-Thanksgiving average. Transit officials said. On the peak day after Thanksgiving, there were more than 520 passengers.

Still Below Capacity.
This still is far below the capacity of the 55 daily bus trips which Capital Transit is running along F street, at 10-minute intervals, but it is an appreciable gain over figures for the earlier weeks, officials pointed out.

A much worse headache for the sponsors of the shoppers' parking scheme is the smaller of the two lots now available to motorists.

On the peak Friday following Thanksgiving, when 800 shoppers parked their cars at the Municipal Center lot, only 79 were attracted to the second lot, at Twenty-fifth and E streets N.W. Even this was double the average, which is about 40 a day. Despite efforts to attract patrons there, officials concede motorists apparently still regard the Twenty-fifth street lot as an out-of-the-way spot and prefer to ignore it.

Complicating this situation, however, is the habit of a number of motorists of parking on the street near this lot, thus avoiding the parking fee but taking advantage of the bus service.

Problem on Horizon.
Another problem on the horizon, if the project is continued beyond the trial period, will be the erection of a new Federal courthouse on the site of the present Municipal Center parking lot, scheduled for early next year. This will require a relocation of another lot, but officials are not yet ready to reveal their plans on this score. Also in prospect, if the project proves successful, are other "fringe" lots to serve additional sections of the city.

Aim of the opinion survey now under way among present fringe users is to gauge how many may be expected to continue their patronage beyond the holiday shopping season. What may happen after Christmas, officials admit, is the joker in evaluating the present gains.

Principal downtown store owners have a special stake in the outcome of the experiment, since it is being financed by a co-operative group, Merchants' Parking Corp., headed by Maj. Gen. David M. Coach, Jr., former District engineer commissioner.

Mr. Glover also served as the vice president of the Capital Traction Co., now the Capital Transit Co., for many years; was the vice president of the National Safe Deposit, Savings & Trust Co., now the National Savings & Trust Co., and was president of the Washington Stock Exchange from 1883 to 1890.

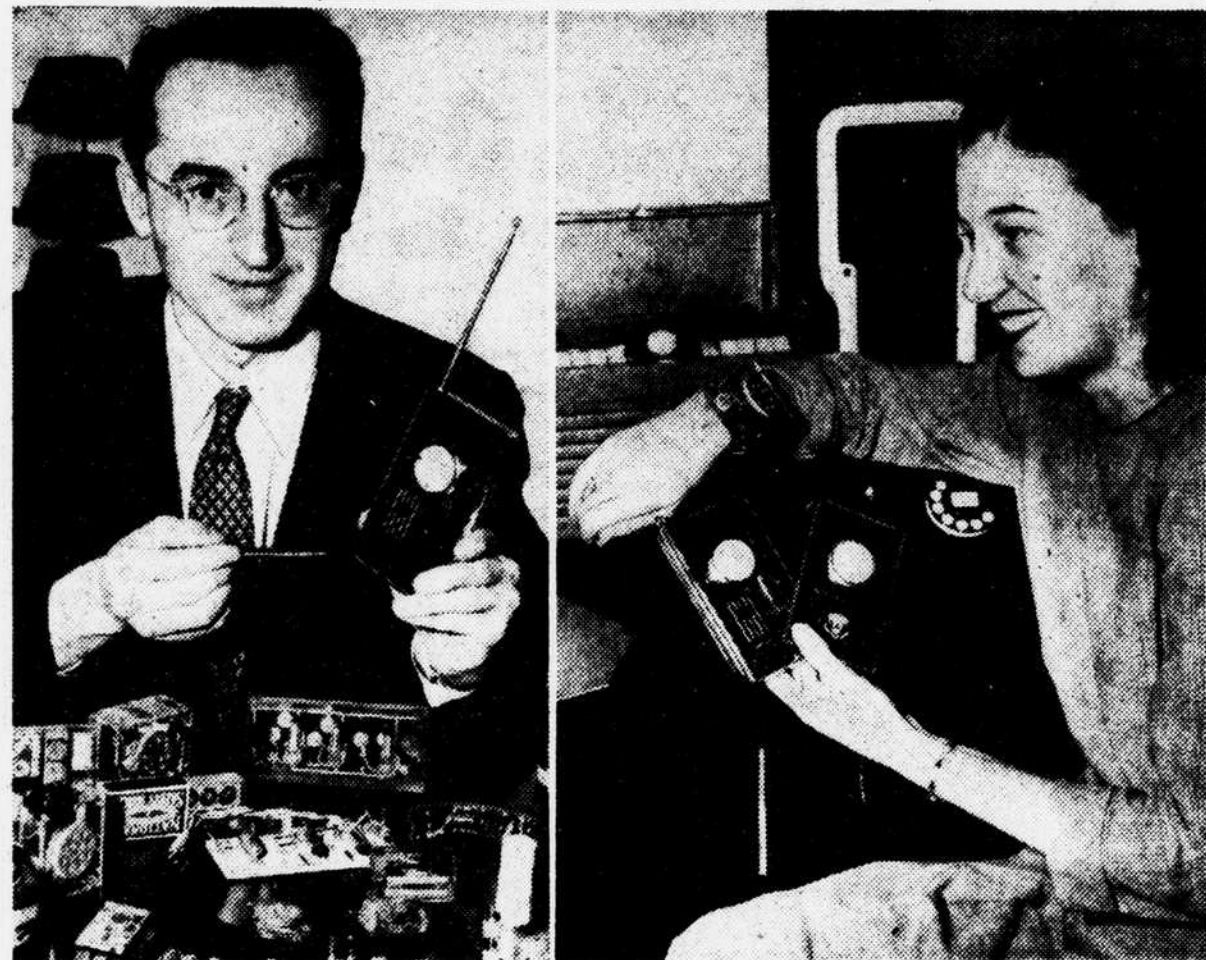
Mr. Glover was born in North Carolina in 1846 but moved to Washington at an early age. He was married in 1878 to Annie C. Poor, daughter of Rear Admiral Charles H. Poor, U. S. N. His son is Charles C. Glover, Jr., of 4200 Massachusetts avenue N.W., and his daughter is Mrs. Elizabeth L. van Swinderen, wife of R. De M. van Swinderen, retired Netherlands diplomat.

A Liberty ship was named for him and launched in Baltimore in September, 1944.

Baptists to See Film.
"A Certain Nobleman," religious film depicting one of Christ's miracles, will be shown during evening worship hour at 7:30 p.m. Sunday in the Fair-Park Baptist Church, Seminary road, Alexandria, Dr. E. H. Potts, pastor, has announced.

Classified ad customers who have not already placed their ads for The Sunday Star are urged to call them in this evening or early tomorrow morning. This will eliminate the last-minute rush to place ads and will assure every one prompt and efficient service. Your co-operation will be appreciated.

Telephone Service From 8 A.M. to 5 P.M.
STerling 5000



RADIO EXPERT LEAVES GOVERNMENT SERVICE—Dr. Cleo Brunetti (left), one of the world's foremost electronics engineers, who is quitting Government service because of low pay, is shown at the Bureau of Standards with some of his inventions. He is pointing to a radio transmitter similar to one used by President Truman in his office. Mrs. James M. Robertson, 2745 Twenty-ninth street N.W. (right), demonstrates two types of transmitters. —Star Staff Photos.

Health Workers Tell Of Need for Followup Indigent Medical Care

Steps should be taken immediately to care for indigent medical patients after their discharge from hospitals, Health Department officials and administrators in District hospitals agreed at a meeting today in the Municipal Center.

The conference approved a "in principle" the play for the follow-up medical care of discharged hospital patients. It called for efforts to initiate this plan with present existing facilities.

Dr. George C. Ruhland, District health officer, explained the plan to provide outpatient clinics with case history of patients after they have been discharged from the hospital. Thus, the patients could attend the clinic and prevent the recurrence of the illness which would put them back in the hospital.

Aid Declared Necessary.
It was decided that with the limited medical services available, the Board of Public Welfare or some other charity organization would have to help out in the follow-up services.

Dr. Daniel L. Seckinger, assistant health officer, said that clinic services should be available 24 hours a day seven days a week because many of the patients have to work for a living and would have to take the day off to visit the clinics.

Dr. A. Barkley Coulter, director of the Tuberculosis Bureau of the department, pointed out that there were many "repeaters" at Gallinger hospital because of the lack of clinics.

One Clinic's Use Stressed.
Dr. Paul B. Cornely of Freedmen's Hospital told the conference that discouraged patients should be sent to one clinic and not allowed to circulate of shop around at the different clinics. He called attention to the fact that physicians now under contract with the District to care for medical indigents have to be called through the Police Department. He said this method should be abolished and some other method devised for notifying physicians to attend ill persons.

He also said that it was a disgrace to the District that these physicians for the indigent receive only \$3 a day for their services.

It was brought out that while 12 physicians are authorized under this plan, the District has only been able to obtain the services of five and this is not enough to cover the entire District. He said it was hard to get physicians to do this work because many of the homes do not have decent facilities and are not fit to live in. Senior medical students are now fully occupied in their own clinics, it was said, and it would take many changes in their school work to fit them into the outpatient clinic picture.

James G. Caposella, superintendent at Emergency Hospital, said that out-patient clinics at that hospital had increased 100 per cent in the last year and that they would have to explore their facilities a little more before they could take on any increased work.

Social Service Held Needed.
Dr. Joseph Fizekas of Gallinger Hospital said that the plan proposed by Dr. Ruhland concerned not only Gallinger Hospital, but other hospitals as well. He said that social service as well as medical service would be needed to make the outpatient clinics a success.

Under the present plan for outpatient clinics, the Health Department allows \$2 a visit for indigent patients treated at the clinic. In some cases, it was pointed out, a person being treated for diabetes is given \$2 or \$3 worth of insulin.

Dr. Ruhland, at the close of the meeting, said he would have to refer the outpatient clinics question to the year and before it could be put into operation because additional funds probably would be needed.

Children's Play to Help Agriculture Yule Fund
An original play for children will be sponsored by the Agriculture Department's Volunteer Unit to help finance its annual Christmas cheer program for hospitalized servicemen and veterans in the area.

The play, "Pancho and the Witch," will be presented at 2:30 p.m. tomorrow in the Jefferson Memorial Auditorium in the South Agriculture Building, Fourteenth and C streets N.W. Members of the Children's Theater of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church will make up the cast.

Ken Scollon, 2201 Fifteenth street N.W., a George Washington University drama student, is author of the play.

Dr. Brunetti, Noted Scientist, Quits U. S. Job Due to Low Pay

Dr. Cleo Brunetti, 38, one of the world's foremost electronics engineers, is resigning from the National Bureau of Standards because he can no longer afford to live with Uncle Sam's bargain basement pay scale for research scientists.

Three times in the last two years, Dr. Brunetti has turned down offers from private industry—the smallest for \$25,000 a year—to remain as chief of the Engineering Electronics Section at the bureau.

One of the small group of scientists who developed the radio proximity fuse and the radar-guided bomb, Dr. Brunetti has surrendered to the Federal Government "for \$1 and other valuable considerations" basic patents worth millions.

The Government recognized his brilliance with a salary classification which ultimately would have enabled him to earn \$10,330 a year. Now he gets \$9,500.

Income to Be Doubled.
Dr. Brunetti, father of two small children, will leave Washington on January 2 to become associate director of the Stanford Research Institute at Stanford, Calif. His salary will be substantially more than double his Government income.

"I hate to leave my work here," Dr. Brunetti said. "Right now we are striving to develop civilian uses for the wartime electronic discoveries—to utilize in hearing aids, for instance. The work is fascinating and useful. Dr. Condon has given me every encouragement—he is a wonderful man to work with."

"I suppose if the salary were higher, I would stay. As I told you I've had to face this problem before when I've received offers from private industry."

"I love research—basic research and the opportunity to follow such leads as may develop into broad fields. Here, in the electronics section, for instance, we have broadened out into chemistry, mechanics and medicine. Because of this, I could convince myself in the past that I should turn down opportunities to make more money."

"But when I am offered an opportunity to continue my research at substantially more money I can no longer in justice to my family, turn it down."

Difficulties of U. S. Job.
Dr. Brunetti cited other difficulties of working for the Government business a lot. I am allowed \$6 a day. In New York on my last trip, had to pay \$6.50 for a hotel room. If I want to be repaid for telephone calls, I have to pay for them myself."

"If the Supreme Court did not mean what it said, or said what it meant, or what it should not have said, the responsibility is its and not ours," Chief Justice Ogle Marbury wrote for the Appeals Court.

He ruled in favor of two Negro families who had moved into a white water-front development, Beachwood Forest, along the Magothy River between Baltimore and Annapolis.

Original deeds to the property in 1922 contained a clause banning sale to any one "of Negro, Chinese or Japanese descent."

The Supreme Court last May ruled against such restrictive covenants.

The decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, constraining the United States Constitution and its amendments, are binding on this court and, once definitely made, as in this case, must be followed by us," the Maryland court held.

"We are not at liberty to decide to the contrary or to attempt to whittle away the effect of such decisions by holding that some of the statements made are dicta," Judge Marbury said.

Lansburgh Furniture Co. To Give Holiday Bonus
Employees of the Julius Lansburgh Furniture Co., 909 P street N.W., will receive at one week's pay as a Christmas bonus, Charles P. Hayden, company manager, announced today.

Employees with one year or more of service will receive two weeks pay, those with six months or more will get one week's extra pay.

For Silver Spring Man, 22
A 22-year-old "blue baby" from Silver Spring will undergo surgery for a heart condition, a Johns Hopkins Hospital spokesman said yesterday.

The patient, William Perry Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Stewart, 1532 Live Oak drive, underwent examinations Monday to determine whether the famous operation developed at the Baltimore hospital could cure a heart malformation which prevents his blood from receiving enough oxygen.

Examining doctors pronounced the patient operable.

Voteless Motif To Feature D. C. Inaugural Float

Suggestions Sought For Final Design of Locked Ballot Box

(Picture on Page A-4.)

A locked ballot box—symbolic of the voteless status of Washington residents—probably will be the central feature of the District's float in the inaugural parade.

A tentative design embracing this motif already has been prepared, Gerhard P. Van Arkel, Float Committee chairman, said today. He added that a decision on the final design would not be made for several days, during which period his committee hopes to receive suggestions from groups interested in the District's parade representation.

Mr. Van Arkel, an attorney and former general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, was appointed yesterday by A. L. Wheeler, chairman of the District Democratic Central Committee, to head a committee on the float proposal.

To Confer on Project.
"We hope other organizations here will provide us with suggestions, and they will be taken into consideration in working out the design," Mr. Van Arkel said.

He said he planned to confer with parade officials on the project before starting construction of the float.

The idea of emphasizing the denial of the ballot to residents of the District arose from the prospect of thousands of out-of-town spectators at the parade.

Mr. Van Arkel and other sponsors of the suffrage-nation representation theme for the parade display pointed out it would serve to impress the visitors—many of whom may not have realized it—with the fact that District residents do not have a voice in their Government and that no part of January 16, President whose inauguration is being celebrated.

Asks Co-operation.
The float will be the parade contribution of the Democratic Central Committee, but Mr. Van Arkel emphasized that co-operation of other organizations in planning it was desired.

One feature was added to the list of inaugural attractions yesterday, and one was withdrawn unavoidably.

Carter T. Barron, chairman of the parade and Special Events Committee, announced that the Miami Police Department would send its 16-man motorcycle drill team as part of Florida's parade contingent.

The float, commanded by Lt. N. A. Clark, has been a favorite of Miami parade watchers and has made many out-of-town and newsreel appearances.

Melvin D. Hildreth, general chairman of the 1949 Inaugural Committee, said he was "delighted" to have French "Thank You" Train would not arrive in the United States until January 21—too late for display here as part of the inaugural program.

Freedom Train to Be Here.
The Freedom Train, however, definitely will be exhibited, Mr. Hildreth said. The train, loaded with gifts from France, is being sent in gratitude for the assistance the Freedom Train gathered for the French people.

The Freedom Train will be exhibited on tracks convenient to the downtown area from January 16 through 22, Mr. Hildreth said after completing arrangements with Attorney General Clark and J. Edward Shugrue, national director of the American Heritage Foundation.

The train will be disbanded after its exhibition here and its collection of 127 historical documents will be returned to Government and private depositories.

Tickets Available.
John F. Morrissey, Ticket Committee chairman, announced yesterday that more applications could be accepted for \$10 parade tickets. He added tickets still were available at the other prices, most of them in the \$4-\$8 range.

Mr. Hildreth was on hand today as the work of erecting parade reviewing stands got under way in front of the Capitol. The inaugural construction did not start, but the first loads of lumber were delivered to the site.

An additional 500 sets of special inaugural license plates have been ordered for official automobiles. Previously, 1,000 sets of the red, white and blue tags had been ordered for cars to be used in the parade and to carry distinguished guests to the inaugural ball and other events of inauguration week.

The plates are being made in the District Reformatory at Lorton, Va.

Looks Over Plans.
Mr. Hildreth looked over plans for the stands brought by James R. Skinner, a partner in the firm which has the contract for their construction.

Mr. Skinner said he expected to finish the job by January 10 with reasonably good weather conditions. The contract calls for completion by January 12.

"We just placed the order for this lumber at 10 o'clock yesterday morning," Mr. Skinner remarked as he watched workmen unload the first two tractor-trailer trucks to arrive from mills in Virginia. Others will come from elsewhere in the South, he said, bringing a total of 100,000 board feet of No. 2 common Southern pine.

Mr. Skinner emphasized that all lumber in the stands would be used again in other construction work after the inauguration.

'Blue Baby' Operation Set
A 22-year-old "blue baby" from Silver Spring will undergo surgery for a heart condition, a Johns Hopkins Hospital spokesman said yesterday.

The patient, William Perry Stewart, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd S. Stewart, 1532 Live Oak drive, underwent examinations Monday to determine whether the famous operation developed at the Baltimore hospital could cure a heart malformation which prevents his blood from receiving enough oxygen.

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